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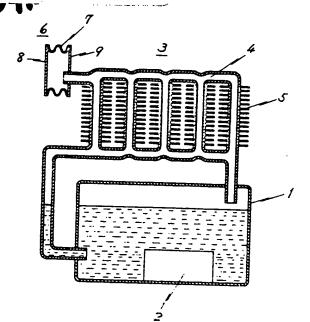
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Publication

SEP 1974 - 09- 1974

特開 昭49—9264 1 (3)



至12 高額

昭和48年 | 月8日

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公開特許公報

①特開昭

49 - 92641

43公開日

昭49.(1974) 9. 4

②特願昭

48 - 4728

②出願日

昭光(1973)/.8

審查請求

有

(全3頁)

庁内整理番号

50日本分類

7049 32 7049 32

68 A13 68 A12

1 4

1. 希明の名称

2.年許請求の適因

冷謀を貯留してかき発熱体からの無によつてや 概を気化する容器と、この気化した冷器を再び液 化して容器に戻す環境系と、必要または循環系の - 影に設けられ内部圧力の変化に応じてその容積 を可愛し慰慮時に強調系をよび収益内に存在する 今後以外の気体を借めてかくエアリザーバとを具 備してなる帝却鉄位。

3.発明の評価を投資

この光明に成本の気化器を利用して発展体を奇 だての袋包に関する。

この権心市は銀色は、一般で、市政(根保)を 町のしてかく谷路と、今底を偏端させる御職系と からなり、角無体から心薬によつて気化した骨膜 を歯母系で再び板化して谷森に良すように構成さ れている。ところで、この種の鉄度心骨な能力を 向上させの代は、佐口糸にかいて、竹橋を切成よ く世化するくとか大切である。そのたのには、母

概を被化する 部分いわゆるコンデンサ 代付課 以外 の気体例えば空気等の違入をさけた方がよい。 し したがら、容費をよび資料系内の空気を完全に 去し、冷暖のみで頂すように構成すると、米作 動時代は脊髄なよび循環系の内圧が冷風の蒸気圧 になり、寒昏かよび喧噪系には大気圧による大き を圧力が加わる。したがつて、容器をよび復興系 を設計する場合は、計圧性、機関性を考慮しなけ ればならず、4度、泡状に動物と受ける。この点 め、製作コスト、使用部所等に問題を生じる。

この発明はこのようを点に蠢み、 冷却能力に 读 れ、しかも安健にかつなるに製作できる位は装置 を提供するものである。

すなわち、この角明の解散とするところは、容 群または健康系の一部化内部に力の変化に応じて 谷族が可愛するエアリナー後数け、区切時には彼 環系をよび容器内に存在する金銭以外の気体 とっぱ かてかくように 母以したところにわら。 こしょう "化すると、自動時には、気化した舟径によつては 韓華からび春春氏存在する帝様以外の気体がエア

特局 图49-92641 (2)

リザーパに押出され、循環裏は角群の外で滑され らので、角群の液化が効果よく行うわれ、角針配 力が同上する。また、非作動時には、エアリザー パに押出されていた関係が再び偏乗系をよび容器 内に戻るため、海城系をよび容器内の出力は大気 正と同氏に優たれ、循環系をよび容器に大きを定 力が辿わるをそれがたい。

・ 分下必重を移用してとり、発中が必然的を収集す。 カー

本に知いて、1は答話であり、七の内部には発 事件とと共に、 分談としてソコンスー118が満 されている。 8は記書4のも中にフィン5が設け られたコンデンサであり、記録4の一座が存在し のよって、他路が存着1の下側右に連号されてい ないコンデンサ8の上着的にはゴムペロー式の アリザーバ6が設けられている。これでは、 では、音標に成当したゴムペローでの のは、またに成当したことので化に記している。 その経費が可変するよりに構成されている。

ずなわら、フロン R−1 1 は 4気心 電産は空気の

切モータの制御用半導体接触の倍却接触として最 現である。すなわち、フロンドー118の1気圧 における構成は47.6で、2気圧では70で、8 気圧では35でであるため、始熱体つまり制御用 半導体接触を100で以下に保つことができ、ま たフロンドー118は動類性が良好なため、制御 用半導体接触を成形フロンドー118内に使して 物能よく何なできるからである。

など、上記を開始では付けらしてフロット・1 18を用いたが、フロンスー118の他のフロンスー118の他のを使用できる。また、エアリザーバとして必要を付けるよう。また、エクリザーがとして必要を行ってある。これを開発したのようなもの、あるのは、一つなが、一つない。これを開発しても、関係自動車における風動用モータの制御用単導体機関の脅が反応にあるが、その他権をの検査に用さる。

以上述べたように、CO蛤科によれば、佐藤を

1. 5 倍であるため、発動体 2 からの島で気化した フコンR-118番気は、今春1、コンデンサミ 内に存在していた空気を上方に追い出し、コンデ ンサ3の上海的で放けられたエアリサーバ 6 代達 いやら。したがつて、彫刻時代は、谷鼓1、コン デンサ8円はほとんどフロンR-11日母気で横 されのことになり、コンデンサ8にかけるフロン 3-118の減化が効果よくななわれる。一方、 非作の時できり治療は2が無を殆せず、フロンド - 118の末じか行をわれたの時は、エアリテー べらに追いやられていた空気が谷后1、コンデン ナ8に丹び戻るため、容器1、コンテンサ8の内 圧は大気圧と何正に保たれる。したがつて、容器 1. コンデンサ8を毎別に射圧性に申れたものに 株式したくてもよく、材質、形状を出収的自由化 殷打でき、容易にかつ安価でみ作でまっと共に、 避難の状态に同じた形状に数作できる。

がに、上記が物物では分裂としてフロンドー) 18を用いているので、小型心も心でも下かなな 母能力を刷砕でき、例えば電気目回車における数

横してかく写真または冷様を放化する登録系の一部にエアリザーバを設け、監動時には容器がよりでは容器がよりで、合却能力が高く、また写音がよび循環系の耐圧性、密閉性を発明に考慮する必要がないので、小や、原質で容易にかつ安価に製作できる合即機能を提供できる。

4.図面の簡単な説明

がはこの登明の一章無偶の断前以である。
1 *** 容器、 2 *** 発脈体、 3 *** コンデンサ、 4 *** 蛇管、 5 *** フイン、 6 **
*** エアリザーペ 7 *** ゴムベロー、 8.9
*** 疾取。

并附出物人 工事处约次是 大日 畅人 Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 92641/1974

Date Laid Open:

September 4, 1974

Application No.:

4728/1973

Application Date:

January 8, 1973

Inventor:

Mikiharu Kojima

Applicant:

Nobuto Ohta, Chief of The Institute of

Technology

Title of the Invention:

COOLING APPARATUS

Claim:

A cooling apparatus comprising a vessel for storing a cooling medium therein and gasifying the cooling medium therein with heat from a heating element, a circulation system for liquefying said gasified cooling medium and returning the resulting liquefied cooling medium to said vessel, and an air reservoir provided in said vessel or said circulation system, varying in volume depending upon changes in the internal pressure and used for storing during an operation of said apparatus a gas other than the cooling medium which exists in said circulation system and said vessel.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

The present invention relates to an apparatus for cooling a heating medium by utilizing the evaporation

heat of a liquid.

A cooling apparatus of this kind generally consists of a vessel for storing a cooling medium (liquid) therein, and a system for circulating the cooling medium, and adapted to liquefy the cooling medium which has been gasified by the heat from a heating element and return the resulting liquefied cooling medium to the vessel.

In order to improve the cooling capability of an apparatus of this kind, it is important to efficiently liquefy a cooling medium in a circulation system. In order to efficiently liquefy a cooling medium, it should be avoided to mix a gas, which is other than the cooling medium, and which is, for example, air, in that portion of the cooling apparatus, in which the cooling medium is liquefied, i.e. a so-called condenser.

However, when the cooling apparatus is constructed such that the air in the vessel and circulation system is completely removed to then fill the same with a cooling medium, the pressures in the vessel and circulation system become equal to the steam pressure of the cooling medium while the apparatus is not in operation, so that a high atmospheric pressure is applied to the vessel and circulation

system. Therefore, it is necessary to take the pressure resistance and the sealing of the vessel and circulation system into consideration when designing these parts.

Accordingly, the material for and shape of the vessel and circulation system are limited. This causes troubles with respect to the manufacturing cost of the apparatus and the place in which the apparatus is used.

An object of the present invention is to provide a cooling apparatus free from the above-described troubles.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a cooling apparatus which has an excellent cooling capability and which can be manufactured easily at a low cost.

The present invention is characterized by an air reservoir provided in the vessel or circulation system, varying in volume depending upon changes in the internal pressure and used for storing during an operation of the apparatus a gas other than the cooling medium which exists in the circulation system and vessel.

In an apparatus constructed as mentioned above,
a gas other than the cooling medium existing in a circulation .
system and vessel is forced out into an air reservoir by
means of a gasified cooling medium during an operation of

the apparatus so that the circulation system is filled with the cooling medium alone. As a result, the cooling medium can be liquefied efficiently and the cooling capability of the apparatus can be improved.

While the apparatus is not in operation, the air which has been forced into the air reservoir is returned to the circulation system and vessel. As a result, the pressures in the circulation system and vessel are maintained equal to the atmospheric pressure so that a high pressure will never be applied to the circulation system and vessel.

An embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Referring to the drawing, reference numeral 1 denotes a vessel filled with a heating element 2 and Freon R-118 serving as a cooling medium. Reference numeral 8 denotes a condenser consisting of a hose 4 having fins 5 on the outer circumferential surface thereof, and connected to an upper end portion of the vessel 1 at one end thereof and to a lower side portion of the vessel 1 at the other end thereof. A rubber-bellow type air reservoir 6 is provided at an upper end portion of the condenser 8.

The air reservoir 6 consists of rubber bellows 7 and iron plates 8, 9 with which the rubber bellows 7 are closed at both ends thereof, and adapted to vary in volume depending upon the changes in the internal pressure.

Since the specific gravity of vapor of Freon R-118 is 1.5 time that of air, the vapor of Freon R-118 occurring due to the heat from the heating element 2 causes the air in the vessel 1 and condenser 8 to be forced out therefrom in the upward direction into the air reservoir 6 provided at an upper portion of the condenser 3.

Accordingly, the vessel 1 and condenser 8 are substantially filled with vapor of Freon R-118 during an operation of the apparatus. This allows Freon R-118 to be liquefied efficiently in the condenser 8.

On the other hand, when the apparatus is not in operation or when heat is not generated by the heating element 2 so that the gasification of Freon R-118 is not carried out, the air which has been forced into the air reservoir 6 is returned to the vessel 1 and condenser 8. As a result, the pressure in the condenser 8 can be maintained equal to the atmospheric pressure.

Therefore, it is not necessary that the vessel

1 and condenser 8 have a specially high pressure resistance.

Namely, a material for and the shape of the vessel 1 and condenser 8 can be selected comparatively freely.

In fact, the vessel 1 and condenser 8 can be manufactured easily at a low cost to a form suited to the surrounding conditions.

Since the above-described embodiment in particular, which employs Freon R-118 as a cooling medium, has a sufficient cooling effect even when it is made to small dimensions, and is most suitably used as a cooling apparatus for a controlling semiconductor device for a drive motor in, for example, electric cars.

The boiling point of Freon R-118 at 1 atmosphere is 47.6°C, at 2 atmospheres 70°C, and at 3 atmospheres 85°C so that the heating element, i.e. the controlling semiconductor device can be maintained at not more than 100°C. In addition, Freon R-118 has a high insulation and, therefore, the controlling semiconductor device can be immersed directly in Freon R-118 so as to be efficiently cooled.

Although the above-described embodiment employs Freon R-118 as a cooling medium, many other kinds of cooling media including Freon cooling media, such as Freon R-114 can be used.

The above embodiment uses a bellow type air reservoir but the air reservoir for an apparatus according to the present invention is not limited to such a type of one.

The air reservoir may consist of a rubber baloon or a top-closed cylinder sunk in a liquid.

A cooling apparatus according to the present invention is most advantageously used as a cooling apparatus for a controlling semiconductor device for a drive motor in electric cars but it can be applied to many other kinds of machines.

A cooling apparatus according to the present invention is provided as mentioned above with an air reservoir in a vessel filled with a cooling medium or a circulation system for liquefying the cooling medium, so as to gather during an operation of the apparatus a gas other than the cooling medium existing in the vessel and circulation system. Therefore, the cooling capability of the apparatus is high, and it is not necessary to pay a special attention to the pressure resistance and sealing of the apparatus. As a result, a cooling apparatus according to the present invention can be manufactured to small dimensions and weight by a simple method and at a low cost.

Brief Description of the Drawing:

The accompanying drawing is a sectional view of an embodiment of the present invention.

1...vessel, 2...heating element, 3...condenser,

4...hose, 5...fins, 6...air reservoir, 7...rubber bellows, 8,9...iron plates.

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